

Notulae to the Italian flora of algae, bryophytes, fungi and lichens: 4

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Abstract

In this contribution, new data concerning bryophytes, fungi and lichens of the Italian flora are presented. It includes new records and confirmations for the bryophyte genera *Campylopus*, *Paludella*, *Tortula*, and *Conocephalum*, the fungal genera *Agonimia*, *Buelliella*, *Entorrhiza*, *Filicupula*, *Poronia*, and *Sporisorium*, the lichen genera *Cladonia*, *Dibaeis*, *Lasallia*, and *Rhizocarpon*.

Keywords

Ascomycota, Basidiomycota, Bryidae, Marchantiidae, floristic data

How to contribute

The text of the records should be submitted electronically to: Cecilia Totti (c.totti@univpm.it) for algae, Annalena Cogoni (cogoni@unica.it) for bryophytes, Alfredo Vizzini (alfredo.vizzini@unito.it) for fungi, Sonia Ravera (sonia.ravera@unimol.it) for lichens.

Floristic records

Bryophytes

Campylopus introflexus (Hedw.) Brid. (Leucobryaceae)

+ **TAA:** Predacava, tra Lisignago e Masen (Trento) (UTM WGS84: 32T 668435.5115211), 685 m, 11 March 2017, *F. Prosser* (Herb. Prosser No. 00701); Laghetti di Marco (Trento), along the itinerary in the proximity of the Laghetto Nord (UTM WGS84: 32T 656576.5079954), 175 m, 7 April 2017, *F. Prosser* (Herb. Prosser No. 00722). – Species new for the flora of Trentino-Alto Adige.

The species has a wide distribution in the southern Hemisphere and is invasive in North America and Europe (Priede and Mežaka 2016). In Italy, it was reported by Puglisi et al. (2015) and Scortegagna (2016). The two populations recorded here are situated along paths, a usual habitat for this species (see Puglisi et al. 2015). Both populations are small, covering a few square decimeters. At Laghetti di Marco, a biotope of limestone boulders, this acidophilous species grows on soil originated from rotting *Pinus nigra* J.F. Arnold wood.

F. Prosser

Conocephalum salebrosum Szweyk., Buczkowska & Odrzykoski (Conocephalaceae)

+ **TOS:** San Pellegrino al Cassero, Sambuca Pistoiese (Pistoia), on vertical stillicidious sandstone wall along the street, accessed through the stone bridge on SS64 towards the

locality of Pianezzi (UTM WGS84: 32T 657799.4880866), 660 m, 8 August 2017; ibidem, upstream, on stillicidious escarpment of sandstone rocks (UTM WGS84: 32T 658160.4880536), 808 m, 8 August 2017, *F. Cheli* (SIENA; Herb. Cheli). Species new for the flora of Toscana.

This species was described by Szwejkowski et al. (2005) who defined the diagnostic features to distinguish between *Conocephalum salebrosum* and *C. conicum*, which, before this study, could be distinguished only genetically. Both occur in mostly shaded and usually calcareous habitats. *C. salebrosum* appears to be more tolerant to xeric habitats than *C. conicum*. *C. salebrosum* is widespread in Europe and, on the basis of the diagnostic differences between the two species, a review of other Italian specimens from herbaria would be appropriate in order to define their real occurrence on the Italian territory (Poponessi et al. 2014). In Toscana, it has been found in association with *Palustriella commutata* (Hedw.) Ochyra var. *commutata*, *Didymodon tophaceus* (Brid.) Lisa, and *Pellia endiviifolia* (Dicks.) Dumort. in Habitat 7220 “Petrifying springs with tufa formation (*Cratoneurion commutati*)” according to the Habitat Directive (Council Directive 92/43/EEC). It has been found sharing the habitat with *C. conicum* in both the recorded areas where a conspicuous spring waterflow is present all year round, even in summer (2015–2017 monitoring).

F. Cheli, I. Bonini

Paludella squarrosa (Hedw.) Brid. (Meesiaceae)

+ **TAA**: Klapfbergtal (a side-valley of the Val d’Ultimo), nearby the Klapferalm (Bolzano), on a moist and peaty slope with emerging rocks and percolating water (UTM WGS84: 32T 646331.5146651), 1945–1960 m, 27 June 2017, *F. Sguazzin*, *G. Bergamo Decarli*, *D. Rigotti* (Bryophytorum Herbarium F. Sguazzin). – Species new for the flora of Trentino-Alto Adige.

Paludella squarrosa is an Arctic species considered as a glacial relict (Dierßen 2001). According to Aleffi et al. (2008), the presence in Italy of *P. squarrosa* is restricted to a few mountain localities of Lombardia and Trentino-Alto Adige, while the presence in Piemonte has not been confirmed in the last 50 years. Associated bryophyte species include *Cladopodiella fluitans* (Nees) H.Bruch, *Aulacomnium palustre* (Hedw.) Schwägr., *Campylium stellatum* (Hedw.) Lange & C.E.O.Jensen, *Dichodontium palustre* (Dicks.) M.Stech, *Philonotis fontana* (Hedw.) Brid., *Pleurozium schreberi* (Willd. ex Brid.) Mitt., *Ptychostomum pseudotriquetrum* (Hedw.) J.R.Spence & H.P.Ramsay, *Rhizomnium pseudopunctatum* (Bruch & Schimp.) T.J.Kop., *Sanionia uncinata* (Hedw.) Loeske, *Scorpidium cossonii* (Schimp.) Hedenäs, *S. revolvens* (Sw. ex anon.) Rubers, *Sphagnum russowii* Warnst., *S. warnstorffii* Russow, *Straminergon stramineum* (Dicks. ex Brid.) Hedenäs, and *Tomentypnum nitens* (Hedw.) Loeske. In Europe, *P. squarrosa* is classified as follows: Endangered (EN) in Italy, Austria, Latvia, Czech Republic, Slo-

vakia, Romania, and Ukraine; Critically Endangered (CR) in Ireland and Germany; Vulnerable (VU) in Switzerland; Near Threatened (NT) in Estonia; Regional Extinct (RE) in Great Britain and Netherlands; Extinct (E) in Poland (Hodgetts 2015).

F. Sguazzin, G. Bergamo Decarli, D. Rigotti

Tortula protobryoides R.H.Zander (Pottiaceae)

+ **EMR**: Parco Regionale dei Gessi Bolognesi e Calanchi dell'Abbadessa (Bologna) on arid outcrops (UTM WGS84: 32T 690641.49222865), ca. 570 m, 22 April 2017, S. Poponessi, A. Cogoni (BPERU). – Species confirmed for Emilia-Romagna.

This taxon has been found on gypsum outcrops in dry and sunny stations associated with *Tortella squarrosa* (Brid.) Limpr., *Syntrichia ruralis* (Hedw.) F.Weber & D.Mohr var. *ruralis* and *Didymodon luridus* Hornsch. The collected samples show cleistocarpous capsules. *Tortula protobryoides* has been recorded twice with recent reports in Marche and Sardegna, while its occurrence in Emilia-Romagna has not been confirmed over the last 50 years (Aleffi et al. 2008; Poponessi et al. 2014). The genus *Protrubryum* is accepted by Hill et al. (2006) for the single species *Protrubryum bryoides* (Dicks.) J.Guerra & M.J.Cano. Ros et al. (2013) include this species in the genus *Tortula* as proposed by Zander (1993) and subsequently confirmed by Werner et al. (2002, 2004) on the basis of molecular data. In Europe, this species is located in central and eastern regions; it becomes much rarer in the north and south. However, it does occur in Hungary, Croatia, Greece, Spain, Portugal, Italy, and Macaronesia. This taxon has been assigned to the European Temperate geographic element (Smith 2004). *Tortula protobryoides* is considered Critically Endangered (CR) in Switzerland, Endangered (EN) in Bulgaria, Vulnerable (VU) in Estonia, Regional Extinct (RE) in Ireland and Northern Ireland and Bedreigd Endangered (BE) in Netherlands in terms of Netherlands-specific categories (Hodgetts 2015).

S. Poponessi, A. Cogoni, M. Aleffi, R. Venanzoni

FUNGI

Buelliella poetschii Hafellner (Dothideales)

+ **LAZ**: Civita di Bagnoregio (Viterbo), on *Endocarpon* sp. (UTM WGS84: 33T 263304.4723472), 406 m, 17 January 2017, L. Gavrylenko (KHER No. 10527). – Species new for the flora of Italy (Lazio).

This species grows on squamules of *Endocarpon* species. It is characterized by immersed apothecia-like pseudothecia, dark brown exciple and brown 1-septate ascospores $15.5\text{--}17.5 \times 7.0\text{--}8.0 \mu\text{m}$ (Hafellner et al. 2008). There are two *Buelliella* spe-

cies reported from Italy – *B. minimula* (Tuck.) Fink on thallus of *Pertusaria pertusa* (L.) Tuck. (Brackel 2015) and *B. physciicola* Poelt & Hafellner on the thallus of *Phaeophyscia sciastra* (Ach.) Moberg (Hafellner 1979). *Buelliella poetschii* was recently reported from Austria (Hafellner et al. 2008), Belgium (Diederich et al. 2009), Bolivia (Flakus and Kukwa 2012), Peru (Etayo 2010a), Spain (Etayo 2010b), Switzerland (Hafellner et al. 2008), Russia (Urbanavichus and Urbanavichene 2011), the Netherlands (Diederich et al. 2009), Turkey (Yazıcı and Etayo 2013), Ukraine (Khodosovtsev et al. 2009), and USA (Hafellner et al. 2008).

V. Darmostuk, L. Gavrylenko

Entorrhiza aschersoniana (Magnus) Lagerh. (Entorrhizaceae)

+ **CAL**: Orto Botanico, Arcavacata (Cosenza), on roots of *Juncus bufonius* L. (UTM WGS84: 33S 605886.4357371), m 203, 8 May 2007, D. Puntillo (CLU No. 66). New species for the flora of southern Italy (Calabria).

The genus *Entorrhiza* was established by Weber (1884) to accommodate fungi inducing galls on root tips of members of the Cyperaceae and Juncaceae. Magnus (1888) placed this species in the genus *Schinzia* Nägeli nom. illeg. Weber (1884) after a detailed investigation of the fungus in roots of *Juncus bufonius*; he considered the species as belonging to the Ustilaginales, erected the genus *Entorrhiza* and described the anatomy of the galls with illustrations of the fungus in the host cells. *Entorrhiza aschersoniana* is so far known from Europe, Central America and New Zealand (Vánky 2012). The phylogenetic position of *Entorrhiza* has long been debated (Begerow et al. 2006, Matheny et al. 2006, Hibbett et al. 2007). Recently, Bauer et al. (2015) proposed to include the genus in the new fungal phylum *Entorrhizomycota*. An extensive study of the genus *Entorrhiza* was carried out by Fineran (1973) in a doctoral thesis. Concerning Italy, there is an old record for Tirolo (Ciferri 1938) and a recent record for Friuli (Tomasi 2014).

D. Puntillo, A. Vizzini

Filicupula suboperculata (Döbbeler & P. James) Y.J. Yao & Spooner (Pyronemataceae)

+ **ITALIA (CAL)**: Serra San Bruno (Vibo Valentia), Bosco di Santa Maria (UTM WGS84: 33T 614186.4268013), 820 m, 3 May 2015, W. v. Brackel, D. Puntillo (CLU No. 41). – New species for the flora of Italy (Calabria).

This species was originally described as *Pseudonectria* by Döbbeler and James (Döbbeler 1978) as the ascomata were interpreted as perithecia. Later, it was segregated into the genus *Octosporella* by Döbbeler (1979), and finally accommodated in the genus *Filicupula* by Yao and Spooner (1996), because the ascomata were interpreted as apothecia and not perithecia. *Filicupula suboperculata* grows on phyllodia of members

of the liverwort genus *Frullania*, where it causes no visible damage. Until now it was reported only from *Frullania tamarisci* (L.) Dumort., while we found it on *Frullania dilatata* (L.) Dumort. The species was known only from the type locality in Scotland and from Bavaria/Germany (Brackel 2011). In Calabria it was collected on *F. dilatata* growing on bark of *Abies alba* Mill. in a site with oceanic climate.

W. v. Brackel, D. Puntillo

Poronia punctata (L.) Fr. (Xylariaceae)

+ **CAL**: Monte Manfria, Pollino National Park (Cosenza), on horse dung (UTM WGS84: 33S 606809.4414729), 1867 m, 19 November 2016, *D. Puntillo* (CLU No. 62).

+ **SAR**: Altopiano dei Cavalli, Codeddu, Maracalagonis (Cagliari), on horse dung in marshy pasture (UTM WGS84: 32S 533856.4345064), 710 m, 11 April 2017, *D. Puddu* (CAG No. P.31–59/1.1b); ibidem, on horse dung, at the edge of wet meadows and Mediterranean temporary ponds (UTM WGS84: 32S 533914.4344777), 710 m, 17 May 2017, leg. *G. Calvia*, det. *A. Vizzini* (CAG. No. P.31–59/1.1a). – Species new for the flora of Sardegna and South Italy (Calabria).

Described by Linnaeus as *Peziza punctata* (1753) and then included in the genus *Poronia* by Fries (1846), this species is recognizable for the white, pezizoid and stipitate stromata with black immersed perithecia growing on equine dung. It is considered an endangered rare species and has been considered extinct in many countries (Ing 1993). It is also part of the Red List of the Italian flora (Rossi et al. 2013) as a Vulnerable species (VU). The (+)-isoepoxydon produced by the fungus has been identified as an intermediate in the biosynthesis of patulin, a mycotoxin inhibiting the growth of other fimicolous fungi (Gloer and Truckenbrod 1988). In Italy, it was recorded by Micheli (1729) and Traverso (1907), while Saccardo (1882) recorded it from Croatia (Dalmatia). Recently, it was reported from the Simbruini mountains (Lazio) by Granito and Lunghini (2006), from the Natural Reserve “Bosco della Favara e Bosco Granza” (Sicilia) by Venturella and Saitta (2009), and from the Regional Park of Monte Cucco (Umbria) by Minciarelli (2013). Owing to the large population of horses still living in the wild in some areas of the Pollino National Park and Codeddu, this species is fairly widespread in these areas.

D. Puntillo, D. Puddu, A. Tatti

Sporisorium schweinfurthianum (Thüm.) Karatygin (Ustilaginaceae)

+ **CAL**: Deuda (Paola, Cosenza), sores in the ovaries of *Imperata cylindrica* (L.) Rausch. (33S 589831.4353616) 8 m, 4 August 2013, *D. Puntillo* (CLU No. 70). – Species confirmed for the flora of Calabria.

This very rare species was described by Thümen (1877) and accommodated in the genus *Ustilago*. Saccardo (1908) put it in the genus *Sphacelotheca*. Vánky (1983) then segregated this species in the genus *Sporisororium*, but with an invalid name. Finally, Karatygin in Karatygin and Azbukina (1989) validly combined it into *Sporisorium*. *Sporisorium schweinfurthianum* is distributed in S-E Europe, Africa and Asia (Denčev 1991; Wood et al. 2009; Vánky 2012). In Italy, this species is known from Sicilia (Palermo) and Calabria (Cosenza) (Ciferri 1938).

D. Puntillo

Lichens

Agonimia opuntiella (Buschardt & Poelt) Vězda (Verrucariaceae)

+ **CAM**: Pisciotta (Salerno), on *Olea europaea* L. (UTM WGS84: 33T 519127.4440793), 230 m, 22 February 2011, leg. S. Ravera, G. Brunialti, det. S. Ravera (Herb. Ravera); Marina di Pisciotta (Salerno), on *Olea europaea* L. (UTM WGS84: 33T 519798.4439244), 40 m, 22 February 2011, leg. S. Ravera, G. Brunialti, det. S. Ravera (Herb. Ravera); Sacco Vecchia (Salerno), on *Quercus ilex* Willd. (UTM WGS84: 33T 531309.4470725), 600 m, 11 April 2011, leg. S. Ravera, G. Brunialti, det. S. Ravera (Herb. Ravera). – Species new for the flora of southern Italy (Campania).

Agonimia opuntiella is an epiphytic microlichen with squamulose thallus showing minutely papillate and hairy surface. This species grows on basal parts of old trees, usually on bark among mosses; it is overlooked in the field and often confused with young specimens of *Phaeophyscia hirsuta* (Mereschk.) Essl for the hairy surface.

These records confirm the scarce poleotolerance (Nimis 2016) of this species: both of the sites in the area of Pisciotta include undisturbed centenary trees in an olive orchard, and Sacco vecchia is an abandoned village at the foot of Mount Motola in the upper Cilento valley. *Agonimia octospora* is included in the national red list of epiphytic lichens as “Least Concern” (Nascimbene et al. 2013).

S. Ravera

Cladonia humilis (With.) J.R.Laundon (Cladoniaceae)

+ **LOM**: Malpaga (Bergamo), on sandy-pebbly calcareous soil in a dry grassland (UTM WGS84: 32T 558079.5051190), 183 m, 23 June 2016, G. Gheza (Herb. Gheza); Bassella (Bergamo), on sandy-pebbly calcareous soil in a dry grassland (UTM WGS84: 32T 557803.5050480), 176 m, 21 June 2016, G. Gheza (Herb. Gheza). – Species confirmed for the flora of Lombardia.

Cladonia humilis is a terricolous species with a mainly Thyrranian distribution in Italy (Nimis 2016). The two localities reported here are located in the nature reserve of Malpaga-Basella, within the Serio Regional Park, in wide calcareous dry grasslands near the rivercourse. The specimens analysed by thin layer chromatography always contained fumarprotocetraric acid and atranorin.

G. Gheza, H. Mayrhofer, J. Nascimbene

Cladonia strepsilis (Ach.) Grognot (Cladoniaceae)

+ **PIE**: Tenuta Bornago, Cameri (Novara), on sandy-pebbly soil in a dry *Corynephorus* grassland (UTM WGS84: 32T 476694.5044401), 171 m, 17 June 2016, G. Gheza (Herb. Gheza). – Species confirmed for the flora of Piemonte.

+ **LOM**: Ansa di Castelnovate, Vizzola Ticino (Varese), on sandy-pebbly soil in a dry *Corynephorus* grassland (UTM WGS84: 32T 473961.5052563), 164 m, 16 June 2016, G. Gheza (Herb. Gheza); “La Promessa”, Lonate Pozzolo (Varese), on sandy-pebbly soil in a small open *Calluna* heathland, (UTM WGS84: 32T 478604.5046292), 188 m, 15 March 2017, G. Gheza (Herb. Gheza). – Species confirmed for the flora of Lombardia.

Cladonia strepsilis is a terricolous species, which was considered restricted to the Alps in Italy (Nimis 2016). These new records show that, like other *Cladonia* species with a montane-alpine distribution in Italy (see Gheza 2015), *C. strepsilis* reaches the planitial belt following the rivercourse of the Ticino river. It was found associated with *Cladonia foliacea* (Huds.) Willd. or *Cladonia cervicornis* (Ach.) Flot. and, sometimes, also with *Cladonia polycarpoides* Nyl., in the *Cladonietum foliaceae* Klement, 1953 emend. Drehwald, 1993 and in the *Pycnothelio-Cladonietum cervicornis* Paus, 1997. The specimens analysed by thin layer chromatography always contained baeomycesic acid, squamatic acid and strepsilin.

G. Gheza, H. Mayrhofer, J. Nascimbene

Dibaeis baeomyces (L.f.) Rambold & Hertel (Icmadophilaceae)

+ **PIE**: “Vauda” of Vauda Canavese (Torino), on bare clayey soil among *Calluna vulgaris* shrubs, in a dry *Calluna* heathland (UTM WGS84: 32T 388776.5013995), 434 m, 8 March 2016, G. Gheza, S. Assini (Herb. Gheza); “Vauda” of San Carlo Canavese (Torino), on bare clayey soil among *Calluna vulgaris* shrubs, in a dry *Calluna* heathland (UTM WGS84: 32T 392345.5012651), 370 m, 8 March 2016, G. Gheza, S. Assini (Herb. Gheza); Verrone (Biella), on bare clayey soil at the edge of a trail, in a dry *Calluna* heathland (UTM WGS84: 32T 431668.5036758), 250 m, 3 April 2017, G. Gheza, S. Assini (Herb. Gheza); Baraggione di Candelo near Cascina Bravetta, Massazza (Biella), on bare clayey soil among *Calluna vulgaris* shrubs, in a dry *Calluna*

heathland (UTM WGS84: 32T 435996.5037555), 245 m, 7 July 2017, *G. Gheza* (Herb. Gheza). – Species confirmed for the flora of Piemonte.

+ **LOM**: Brughiera di Tornavento, Lonate Pozzolo (Varese), on bare soil among *Polytrichum* sp., at the edge of a dry *Calluna* heathland (UTM WGS84: 32T 478357.5049083), 202 m, 9 June 2017, *G. Gheza* (Herb. Gheza). – Species confirmed for the flora of Lombardia.

Dibaeis baeomyces is a terricolous species typical of pioneer and, often, disturbed areas (Nimis 2016). It has been always reported for montane-alpine localities in both Piemonte and Lombardia (see literature cited by Nimis 1993, 2016). Therefore, the records reported here are important to show that the species still exists in the Po Plain where well-preserved *Calluna* heathlands, which are one its main habitats (Nimis 2016), are still found. The record from the Brughiera di Tornavento confirms its occurrence in the area a long time after the last record by Cozzi (1917). It was always found sterile.

G. Gheza, J. Nascimbene, S. Assini

Gallowayella aphrodites (Kalb, Poelt & S.Y.Kondr.) S.Y.Kondr., Fedorenko, S.Stenroos, Kärnefelt, Elix, Hur & A.Thell (Teloschistaceae)

+ **BAS**: Rotonda (Potenza) in front of head office of Pollino National Park, m. 626, on bark of *Tilia* sp. (UTM WGS84: 33S 589202.4421804), 19 October 2015, *D. Puntillo* (CLU No. 16033). New species for the flora of Basilicata.

Originally described as *Xanthoria aphrodites* by Kalb et al. (Kondratyuk and Poelt 1997), this species was transferred to the genus *Xanthomendoza* by Søchting et al. (2002), then to the genus *Oxneria* by Kondratyuk and Kärnefelt (2003) and, finally, to the genus *Gallowayella* by Kondratyuk et al. (2012). In Italy, it is known only from Calabria (Puntillo and Puntillo 2015). *Gallowayella aphrodites* is easily confused with *Xanthoria parietina* (L.) Th.Fr., with which it is often found co-occurring in the same areas.

G. Potenza, D. Puntillo

Lasallia pustulata (L.) Mérat (Umbilicariaceae)

+ **TOS**: Valle del Crevole, close to the path Sentiero delle Miniere, Miniere di Murlo (Siena), on a vertical jasper outcrop, N. slope (UTM WGS84: 32T 693556.4779090), 218 m, 16 April 2014, *A. Guttová*, *L. Paoli* (SIENA); Valle del Crevole, close to the path Sentiero delle Miniere, Miniere di Murlo (Siena), on a horizontal jasper outcrop (UTM WGS84: 32T 693561.4779091), 218 m, 27 August 2016, *L. Paoli*, *Z. Fačková*. – Species confirmed for the flora of Toscana.

The species has a pustulate upper surface with black clusters of coralloid isidia. It generally grows on siliceous rocks, standing stones and boulders. The presently

described locality hosts a small population consisting of a few dozen thalli, growing both on horizontal and vertical outcrops. In 2015, two populations of *L. pustulata* were described on similar jasper outcrops in “Botro del Diavolo”, in a remote hilly area SE of Livorno (Pasquinelli and Puccini 2016). A previously published record for Toscana refers to the Elba Island, where *L. pustulata* was observed on a granitic boulder on the E slope of Mt. Capanne (300 m a.s.l.), together with *Anaptychia runcinata* (With.) Laund. and *Cladonia rangiformis* Hoffm. (on soil) (Pišút 1997). Another record from Elba is available through a herbarium specimen collected by E. Albertshofer in 1965 and conserved at the Santa Barbara Botanic Garden Lichen Herbarium. The species was also reported on siliceous rocks on Capraia Island (Nimis et al. 1990). Herbarium specimens in TSB attest to its recent presence on Mt. Amiata, chiefly on siliceous rocks in Località Acquapassante (by M. Tretiach in 1992 and 2001) and Vivo d’Orcia (by M. Tretiach in 1992). A sample in SIENA (by J. Nascimbene in 1995) was collected on trachyte from Mt. Amiata. A publication by Feige et al. (1990) reported the use of *L. pustulata* from Mt. Amiata for the identification of radioactive contamination. Other herbarium specimens (SIENA) collected in 1993 (by Sforzi) and 2000 (by Casini) attest to the presence of *L. pustulata* in “Val di Farma” (Località La Pietra), between the provinces of Grosseto and Siena. In the past, this species was also found on Monte Pisano (by C. Bicchi in 1858, TSB) and in Vallombrosa (Mori 1883). Other records available in Toscana are prior to 1900; for a summary, see Nimis (1993).

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